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EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS DINELEY,  
ESQUIRE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO  
IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

COMMUNICATED BY EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ., M. A., M. P.,  
WITH NOTES BY MAURICE LENIHAN, ESQ., AUTHOR OF "THE  
HISTORY OF LIMERICK, ANCIENT AND MODERN."

(Continued from Vol. V., New Series, p. 290.)

**LIMERICK.**—As it is a maxime generally received by the learned That the Definition of a thing ought to be understood, before speaking of it, I esteem it altogether necessary to relate, what this city is, and whence it draws the Etymology of its name, before I describe what things are to be considered by a Traveller there.

Wherefore its name Limerick is sayd to take its Original frō the Guelding's leap, being in the vulgar tongue Leame aneaigh in the proper character *leam aneaigh*. Verbatim y<sup>e</sup> Leap of the Guelding, from a Water w<sup>ch</sup> runs through the Town, part of the Shannon, where they have a perswasio that a Guelding made a leap over it, with a man mounted thereon; which word by corrupcōn of time is speeched into Limerick.<sup>1</sup>

It is one of the fairest cities of the Province of Munster, upon the river Shañon, distinguishable thus, the English town and Irish Town.<sup>2</sup> A well frequented Empory and Bishops see.

The English Town is an Island, and hath a Wall distinct, in

<sup>1</sup> This is quite a new derivation of the name. There may have been a tradition to the effect in Dineley's time; but there are no traces of its existence now. Even the derivation given by Holinshed, viz. :—"Loum-ne-Gugh;" that is to say, made bare, or eaten up by horses, is proved by more authentic inquiries to be apocryphal. General Vallancey, too, gave a far-fetched derivation of the name, when he tells us (*vid.* "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis"), that it comes from the Egyptian word *Lemne*, a maritime port; unde Luimreach, or Limerick, i. e., Lamri-Oike, a town or country near the water. The late truly eminent Professor Eugene O'Curry, one of the very first of Irish scholars, in a contribution to Lenihan's "History and Antiquities of Limerick,"\* derives the name from a certain legend given in "The Book of Lecan" of a great

fight between the men of Connaught and the men of Munster, to which the respective kings of both parties brought their gladiators; the hosts on both sides were clad in grey-green lummyn (cloaks); and when the combat commenced, the assembled crowd threw off their "*luimins*" in heaps on a strand; and so intensely was their attention engaged by the combatants, that they did not perceive the flowing of the tide until it had swept them away, upon which some of the spectators cried out, "*Ír Luimenochol m-i-inbeap anorpa*;" i. e., "cloaky or cloakful is the river now." Hence the name Luimenach, from which O'Curry infers in his letter to the author that "*Luimeneach* *Uídhanglapp* (and not *Uechanglapp*), or Limerick of the Grey-Green, was the proper old name of Limerick."

<sup>2</sup> Richard Stanihurst called Limerick "the fairest city in Munster"—a title to

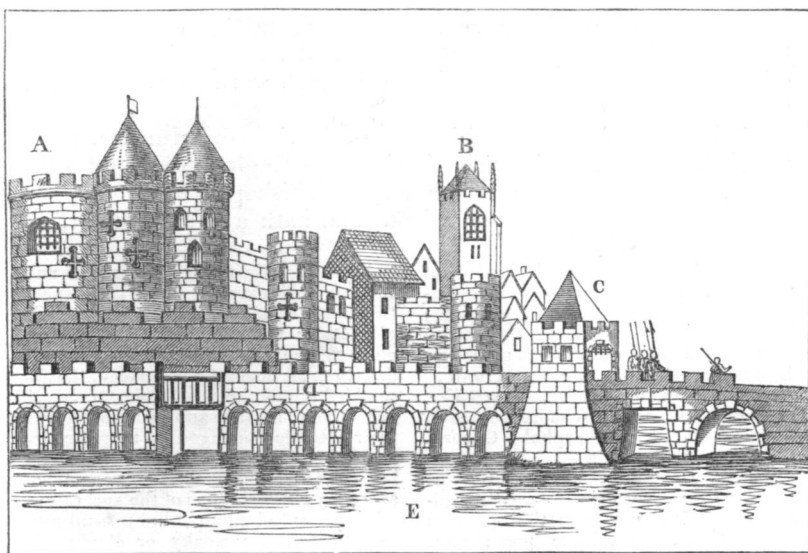
this is kept the main guard, & is seen the King's Castle.<sup>1</sup> The Thomond bridge Gate, and the Balls bridge Gate are the two chiefest Gates thereof.

That part of this city going by the name of the Irish Town is also walled in, here is seen the Cittadel; The chiefest gates of the Irish Town are the St. John's Gate, and the Mongrett gate. Upon w<sup>ch</sup> Gates are these Inscriptiōns.

The Key-Gate hath this Inscriptiōn :—

C A R O L O R E G E  
R E G N A N T E  
P E T R O C R E A G H  
P R Æ T O R E  
A N N O D O M I N I  
M D C . X L I I .<sup>2</sup>

Its scituation is in an Island encompassed with the water of the Shannon river, whence the fortification is y<sup>e</sup> more considerable. It is sixty miles distant from the sea maine.



A. King's Castle. B. Cathedra. C. The Watch-House on y<sup>e</sup> Bridge. D. Thomond Bridge. E. Shannon River.

which it can lay claim even at this day, as well from its unrivalled situation close by the magnificent Shannon, as from its beauty, and the richness of the land in its neighbourhood, not to refer

to its many other features which have tended to confer fame upon it.

<sup>1</sup> Note in MS. :—"Built by K. John."

<sup>2</sup> The walls and gates of Limerick were demolished, or nearly so, in A. D.

Upon the Thomond Bridge Gate towards to Citty, observe the Poetry of the Limerick scarlat Robe in black marble & letters of Gold :

The Freeman's Duties without Tax or Rate  
Repair'd this Place the Thomond Bridge and Gate.

A°. Dom. M.DCLXXIV.

William York, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Mayor.<sup>1</sup>

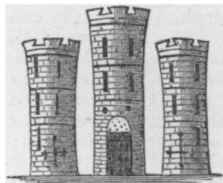
1760, when the city ceased to be fortified. The gates were seventeen in number. St. John's Gate partially exists; and close by it was the citadel, the Black Battery, the Devil's Tower, and all that immediate field of the far-famed defence which General Sarsfield made in August, 1690, when the veteran legions of William III. were beaten back from the walls. The Fever Hospital of the city now occupies the site of the citadel; St. John's Gate adjoins. Here even now the marks of shot and shell are distinctly visible, as is also the *breach*, which Sarsfield repaired between the sieges of 1690 and 1691. Dean Story, the historian of William's wars in Ireland, declares, that the brave women of Limerick contributed materially to the crowning victory of 1690. Mongret or Mungret Gate was the southern entrance to Mungret-street, so called from the ancient abbey and schools of Mungret, within three miles of the city, the ruins of which scarcely tell what they had been in the days of their splendour. Mungret Gate disappeared in the year above named; but the inscription over the gate to which Dineley refers is on the original stone, which was dug out from the *debris*, and which about fifty years ago was fixed in the wall of Plassy Mills, within two miles of the city, on the Shannon, where it may now be seen. Of the sculpture on this stone the accompany-

pies the left of the castles in the original :—

CARLO REGE  
REGNANTE  
PETRO CREAGH  
PRIETORE  
ANNO DOMINI  
1643

In a recent controversy in the Limerick newspapers, a writer contended that the above castles represented the city of Limerick arms, though Ferrar, in his "History of Limerick," states that they are the arms of Mungret. The city arms have been taken from King John's Castle, to which the above bears no resemblance. The question has been set at rest by an article written by the writer of these notes in the "Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator:" the truth is, that Mungret Gate and its new tower were rebuilt in 1643, during the mayoralty of Pierse Creagh Fitz Andrew; in whose time there were several additions made to the walls and fortifications of other portions of Limerick, including Key-gate, or Quay-gate—the inscription on which Dineley gives, but which is nowhere else to be found, as there appears to have remained no other trace of it whatever.

<sup>1</sup> William York was afterwards knighted; he gave a chime of bells to the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, in which he was interred, and where a monumental slab of black marble gives a synopsis of his life and actions. At p. 57, *supra*, will be found a short notice of the history of Thomond Bridge, and of King John's Castle, by the writer of these notes, to which the reader is referred.



ing woodcut, given in Lenihan's "History of Limerick," is a faithful representation. The following legend occu-

Which putts me in mind of the sesion of the Poets, where an Alderman appearing they all made room saying:—

“—— It is a great sign  
He has a good store of Witt  
Who has good store of Coin.”

The Thomond Bridge is sayd to have bin built by King John, it crosseth the river Shannon, it consists of 14 stone Arches, att the time of whose foundacōn, that of London was but of Timber.

King John also built the Castle.

Observable is the scituation of this City in this that it is so accomodated by the Shannon for Traffick, that though by reason of some Cataracts or rock falls of the sayd river a little above Limerick, the merchants are forced for the space of neer half a score miles to convey their goods by Land-carriage as farr as Killaloo, city & Bishprick; where they may be reimbarcked in boats of burthen into many parts of the Provinces of Leinster and Connaght for above 80 miles, with but once unladeing at Athlone bridge.

This Inconvenience to this famous River, (said to be the longest Fresh in y<sup>e</sup> Kings Dominions) by reason of the Craggy Rocks in it neer y<sup>e</sup> city of Limerick was proposed by some, and intended to be taken away during the Governm<sup>t</sup>. of the Earle of Strafford for y<sup>e</sup> summe of sixteen thousand pounds, and since for half that sume by some Dutchmen to y<sup>e</sup> Honourable Henry Earle of Thomond, by turning the course of the river through a new cutt somewhat eastward through a large bogg near adjoining to its old Channell mostly belonging to the last noble Earle, who would have so much land made profitable by it that it is thought it would in some measure answer the charge.<sup>1</sup>

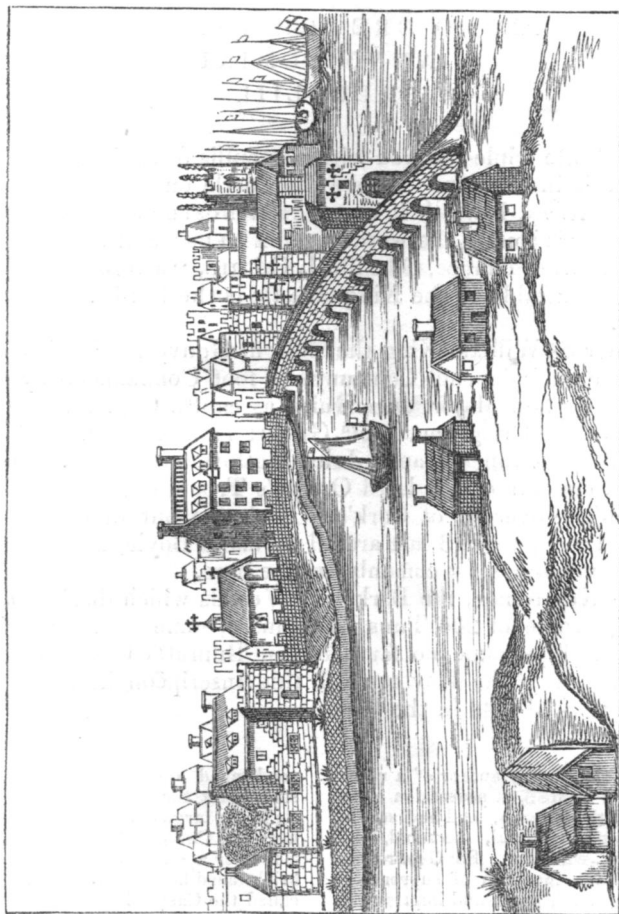
Anno 1600 one Geoffrey Gallway a papist one that had spent some time in the study of the cōon laws of England, being mayor of

<sup>1</sup> The cataracts and falls of the Shannon, within five or six miles of the city, form one of the most exquisite features in the admirable scenery of the neighbourhood of Limerick, celebrated as they have been for their beauty. Doonas (the Fort of the Cataract) is one of the loveliest spots imaginable; and here the Shannon rolls its waters over the falls in an immense volume, capable of setting in motion the machinery of the British Empire. In 1757 the cutting of the Grand Canal was commenced, by means of which, soon afterwards, water communication was formed between Limerick and Dublin, large grants of public money having been voted for the project by the Irish Parliament. To this day the Grand

Canal affords facilities for the conveyance of heavy merchandize by means of barges, supplied with screws and steam apparatus, which ply between Limerick and Killaloe, by the canal; and, passing Lough Dergh, take up the canal again at Munster Harbour, near Banagher. It may have been possible for the Dutchmen referred to by Dineley to perfect their design on the terms mentioned in the text, the comparative value of money being taken into consideration; but the permanency and beauty of the canal would be wanting; and it is only to be regretted that those interested in the canal are not more adequately recompensed by a profitable return for their persevering enterprise.

Limerick, and having perverted some from y<sup>e</sup> Church, and for other offences was censur'd by [*sic*] to live as a prisoner in a Castle in y<sup>e</sup> countrey, and not to come into the city of Limerick until he had payd a fine unto her Ma<sup>tie</sup> Qu. Elizab<sup>th</sup> of four hundred pounds sterling, design'd and layd out for the reparaçõ of Limerick Castle, when he was put out of his mayoraltie a new one was elected for y<sup>e</sup> year.<sup>1</sup>

### THE CITY OF LIMERICK.



<sup>1</sup> Geoffrey Gallway figures in the history of Limerick. He was a lawyer and a baronet—a man of mark and of patriotism; and in the “*Pacata Hibernia*,”

Sir George Carew, President of Munster, gives an account of his dispute with that unbending and resolute Mayor. Sir Geoffrey Gallway was a friend of Dr.

Limerick, why in the Spanish Invasion 1601, they chose not to land there rather than at Kinsale was because it was farr seated in the countrey, neither could they disimbogues from thence without an easterly wind, w<sup>ch</sup> is seldom.

The Mongrett Gate carrieth this Inscriptiōn thus: —

C A R O L O R E G E  
R E G N A N T E  
P E T R O C R E A G H P R Æ T O R E  
A N N O D O M I N I  
M D C X L I I I .

[A Castle triple-towered with portcullis down is drawn at each side of this inscription. Above the Castle on one side is written *Limerick Arms*, beneath it PROTECTOR NOSTER: under the Castle on the other side are the words ASPICE DEUS; and beneath all is a quotation, from Horace, *Odæ lib. I. Od. III.*, “*Illi robur et æs, &c.*”

The Constable of the Kings Castle is the Lord Viscount Blesington.

Under Sr William King the present Gouverner; this Garrison consists of 8 independ<sup>t</sup> Companys of foot Commanded by Sr W<sup>m</sup> King as captain Major, Mac Guire as capt<sup>n</sup>., Capt<sup>n</sup>. Tho. Cullen, Capt<sup>n</sup>. George Creighton, Capt<sup>n</sup>. Gilbert Talbot, Capt<sup>n</sup>. Swift Nicks, Capt<sup>n</sup>. Francis Jones, Capt<sup>n</sup>. John Motlow, and 3 small squadrons of horse, one out of the Lord Orrery’s Troop, one out of the Lord Shannon’s, governor of Cork’s. And one out of Capt<sup>n</sup>. Henry Boyle’s Troop, these 3 last are all by name Boyle, a noble family; Three companys most comonly relieve here.

The Key is fair, the Barks and Vessels which discharge goods there are some of 200 Tuns, some more, some less. The largest Merchant ships come no farther than Bunratty Castle, 6 English miles distant. The Key carrieth this Inscriptiōn in black marble with Letters of gold in the Wall.

Thomas Arthur, the author of a valuable volume of MSS. in possession of the writer of these notes, and had several transactions—political, personal, and pecuniary—with him. Sir Geoffrey refused to take the oath of supremacy; he was deposed, fined, and imprisoned; and it is surprising that he was not more summarily dealt with by the unsparing President, who held in Limerick a sessions of gaol delivery in the same year (1600), “when several of the Irish were

condemned and executed.” Tradition states that Sir Geoffrey Gallway’s castle is the large house in Nicholas-street, near the Cathedral of St. Mary, which is further asserted to have been the first brick-faced house in Limerick; it is yet called the Castle House; the walls are five feet thick, and it contains some ancient mantel pieces. With its high Dutch gable, it is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable buildings in the Englishtown at the present day.

Hæc Mœnia reparavit expensis  
Publicis Dominus Gulielmus Comyn  
Armiger hujus Familæ et Cognomi-  
nis Vicessimus [*prætor*] Civitatis  
Lymericensis.  
Anno Domini MDCXLI.

Sometimes the largest ships reach y<sup>e</sup> Poole within half a mile of Limerick.<sup>1</sup>

The late Mayor was S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. King<sup>2</sup> who was both Mayor & Governor.<sup>3</sup>

The present Mayor is Captain Anthony Bartlett a Citizen who can neither write nor read.<sup>4</sup>

Besides the Cathedrall dedicated to S<sup>t</sup> Mary in the English Town is S<sup>t</sup> Muncheon's a parochial Church built by Munchianus first Bishop of Limerick. It was repaired by Dr. Creagh as appears by Inscriptiōn in y<sup>e</sup> window. In the Irish Town is S<sup>t</sup>. Johns, here are other Churches, but onely these 3 are made use of for Divine service and Preaching, besides w<sup>ch</sup> are seen the Ruines<sup>5</sup> of some Abbatial and Monasticall Churches, as S<sup>t</sup> Francis Abby &c.

S<sup>t</sup> Marys, the Mothers Church, is the fairest with a large high square steeple containing 6 tuneable Bells founded lately by one

<sup>1</sup> In more recent years, it need not be stated, ships of large tonnage anchor at the quays and in the floating docks of Limerick. The above-named William Comyn was Mayor of Limerick in 1610; and some of his ancestors filled high places in the civic annals; but I am not aware that the name survives at this day in Limerick. It is found in Galway and Clare.

<sup>2</sup> Sir William King, Bart., was an active and influential partisan of William III. He resided at Kilpeacon, (now the property of Major George Gavin, M. P.), in the small parish church of which a mural monument, with a long Latin inscription, which is translated into English in Lenihan's "History of Limerick."

<sup>3</sup> Colonel Charles Vereker, second Viscount Gort, who was appointed in 1809, was, according to Lenihan's "History of Limerick," the last constable of the Castle of Limerick—the office having died with him.

<sup>4</sup> Anthony Bartlett was Mayor of Limerick in 1680. Whether he was able to read or write, I know not; but were I to offer an opinion, I should say that Dineley's account of his literary poverty is rather apocryphal; for I find that in

1671, nine years before, and very likely the same person, Anthony Bartlett, merchant, issued a penny token, of which I have a very perfect specimen before me, and which is engraved in Lenihan's "History of Limerick:" Bartlett's arms, viz., three fishes fretted on a triangle, are on the obverse. Legend, "Anthony Bartlett 1671"—and on the reverse three Castles—1<sup>d</sup>. Legend, "Merc · Bart · of · Lymerck\*." A man who did not know how to read or write might issue a token, and be captain in a Militia regiment, or in the Line, before now. I knew a County Inspector of Police, a first-class officer, and a Sub-Inspector of Police, also an excellent officer, neither of whom could read or write. There have been mayors at times in all cities, too, whose education was neglected; but it is not probable that a wholly uneducated person should be chosen as chief magistrate in succession to Sir William King, who, admittedly, was one of the best informed men of his time. I have seen documents so recent as the middle of the last century to which persons who held very respectable positions as landlords subscribed their mark, thus, X.

<sup>5</sup> These ruins have well-nigh altoget-

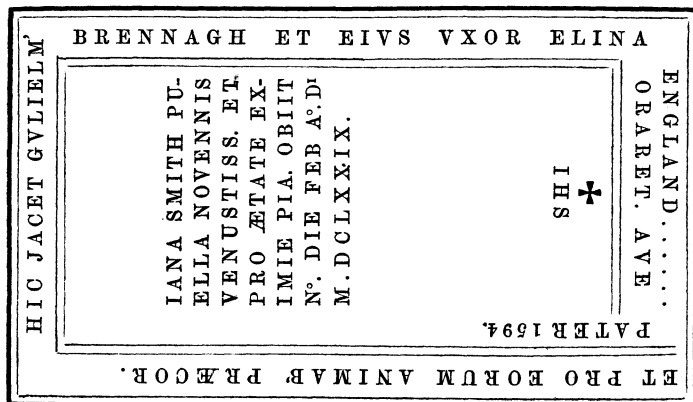


Mr. Perdue, the chiefest contributor towards the charge of them was Mr. William York anno 1677. both whose Inscriptions on their monuments are read in this Church, amongst others, the chiefest whereof are that of Donagh O'Brien Earle of Thomond and the Sepulture and Monument of the Bishops of Limerick opposite to the former which see.

St. Johns is the next Church to be visited consisting of 3 Isles whose prospect I touched off page [435]. It hath little or nothing to recomēd it to the sight of the curious, onely this monument, which see page [not in the MS.]. Its matter is of black marble, carrying this Inscriptōn in Roman Capitals.

THOMAS POWER QUONDAM CIVES LIMERICEN-  
SIS ET EIUS UXOR JOAANNA RICE HOC MONU-  
MENTUM HÆREDIBUS SUIS CONSTRUXERUNT  
IN QUO AMBO SEPELIUNTUR. ORET PRO EIS  
PIUS LECTOR  
QUISQUIS ERIS. QUI TRANSIERIS, STA PER-  
LEGE FLORA.  
SUM QUOD ERIS FUERAMQUE QUOD ES  
PRO ME PRÆCO ORA. HOC FINITO A° DÑI  
M.D.C.XXII.

St Muncheon's hath nothing in it worth note onely that the Rebels of this city having lost their estates, lost also their right to bury in their quondam proper vaults in the Churches, as appears by this Grave stone w<sup>ch</sup> carieth another Inscriptōn of later date, written antipodes as it were to the former.



ther disappeared, if we except those of the Dominican monastery, near which the Convent of Mercy is built in the Englishtown, and a small portion of the

ruins of the Franciscan Abbey, which may yet be seen at the rere of some houses in Mary-street; these are fully described in Lenihan's "History of Limerick"—

In St. Marys<sup>1</sup> on the Pavement & right side of the Altar almost underneath the ballasters and neer the Earle of Thomonds Monument is read this Inscriptiō in this Character:—

*Hic Jacet Magister Andreas  
Creagh quondam istius ecclesie  
decanus.*

Without y<sup>e</sup> Quire in the body of the Church, adjoining to the foot of the back of the Deans seat, upon a Tomb<sup>2</sup> is read this Gingle upon the name of him who cast the Bells of this Church, in Roman Capitals. Thus

HERE A BELL-FOUNDER, HONEST AND TRUE  
UNTIL THE RESURRECTION LIES PURDUE  
WILLIAM PURDUE OBIT III<sup>o</sup>  
X<sup>bris</sup> A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ini</sup>. MDCLXXIII.

A little lower than this upon the Grave-stone of one sayd to be a person skilled in the Laws, is such a parcell of Irish Witt and

but none of these ruins are calculated to afford an idea of the extent of the remains of these abbeys and monasteries in the days when Dineley visited Lime-rick. On the site of St. Francis' Abbey was built, in 1750, a county court house, which was afterwards converted into a corn store, and which is now closed up—a sad memorial of decaying trade, and altered fashions as to localities in Lime-rick.

<sup>1</sup> St. Mary's Cathedral and its monuments, ancient and modern, deserve a more lengthened notice; whilst of St. John's and St. Munchin's Churches, having been rebuilt since Dineley wrote of the city, and many if not most of their monuments having been destroyed as well by war as by consuming time, it need only be stated that, though there are many fragments lying about the cemeteries of these churches, none are worthy of particular observation here. Those whom Dineley designates "the Rebels of this city" were, in point of fact, the ancient possessors of its wealth, influence, and rank; and though Cromwell and Ireton "stamped them out" for a season, even when Dineley wrote they held a fair share of their own, at least as merchants and traders, though in

municipal affairs their names ceased to appear on the mayoralty roll, or on the roll of the sheriffs, or as members of the corporation.

In reference to St. Mary's Cathedral, however, some of the monuments described by Dineley remain, though many of them not in their original places. The monument of Donough O'Brien occupies its ancient position; and on two black marble ledges of the monument are placed the recumbent figures of the Earl and his Countess—figures which were broken in the civil wars of 1641, as stated in the monumental inscription. The monument of Dean Creagh, described in the text, was removed from its old place in 1862, and put in a recess in the north transept of the Cathedral, close by which is the very ancient tombstone with the floreated Calvary cross, &c., described also in the text.

<sup>2</sup> Of this monument there is no trace; neither is there of that of Alderman John Stretch, which is mentioned in the next paragraph in the text. The Purdues were noted Bellfounders. They cast bells for Bristol and Salisbury Cathedrals; and three of the bells belonging to the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, were cast by Roger Purdue, A. D. 1674-5.

Learning that I could not omitt it. It is in a sort of Roman Capitall letters as followeth :—

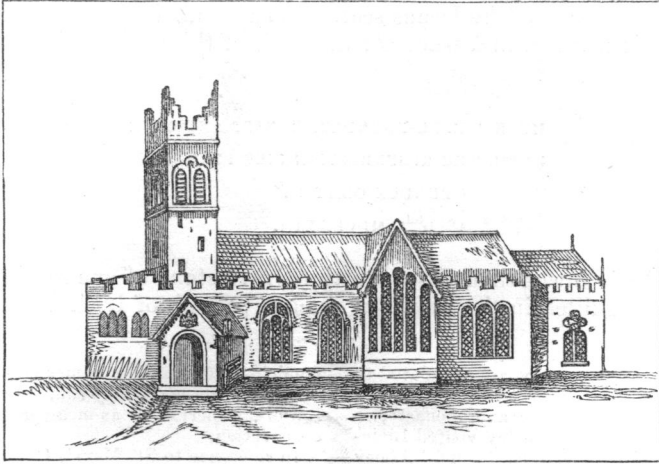
JOHNE : STRETCH : ALDERMANE : THIRD : SONE : TOO : BARTHOLMEWE :

THIS : MONUMENTE : MADE : IN : FEBRARYE : MOST : TRUE :

WHERE : HEE : ANDE : HIS : HIS : HEYRES : MALES : RESIGHT : THEYRE : MORTALLE : BONS :

TYLL : CHRYSTE : DO : COME : TOO : JUDGE : ALL : MANS : ATTE : ONS.

### ST. MARY'S OF LIMERICK.



In the Chapter house of this Church of St. Maries almost opposite to the entrance on the right hand is an ancient fair Inscriptiōn in the wall of so difficult a character, as it hath pussled some antiquaries, as I was inform'd by the Verger who introduced them, all that I could make out were these 3 or 4 words & the Date.

Hic iac3. . . . . Galfrid' art  
An<sup>o</sup> dm M<sup>o</sup> u<sup>o</sup> xix<sup>o</sup>

This Inscriptiōn is eight or seven lines. The date is One Thousand five hundred and nineteen.<sup>1</sup>

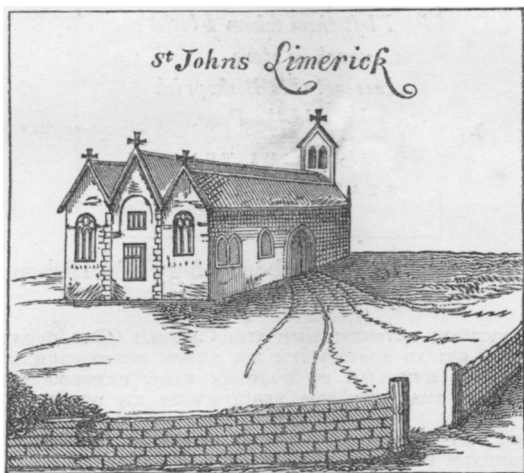
<sup>1</sup> On the subject of this monument, the writer of these notes contributed a paper, which was published in this "Journal," p. 114, *supra*, this being no other than the tomb of Galfridus Arture, of which Dineley seems to have known even less than the antiquaries and historians who followed him, until we solved

the riddle. We refer the reader to the paper in question, merely with this observation, that the monument has been removed from its old place to the north transept, close by the position which the Hartstonge monument occupies, which is described in the next paragraph of the text.

The Monument upon the late Recorder of Limericks Lady is of black Marble with an inscrip<sup>ti</sup>on of Roman Capitall Letters in Gold as on the other side this leafe (Note this Hartstongue is now one of the Barons of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Excheq<sup>r</sup> of this Kingdom.)

[Here is drawn a small blank mural tablet surmounted by a flaming heart.]

THIS SMALL MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY STANDISH HARTSTONGUE, ESQR. RECORDER OF THIS CITY, IN MEMORY OF HIS DEAR WIFE ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF FRANCIS JERMY OF GUNTON IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLKE ESQR. BY ALICE HIS WIFE YE DAUGHTER OF SR ANTHONY IRBY OF BOSTON KNT. WHO DIED THE 5TH OF JULY MDCLXIII. AND LIETH BURIED IN THIS CHURCH, WHO HAD ISSUE ELEVEN CHILDREN WHEREOF SEVEN ARE NOW LIVING MD.CL.XXVII.



St. Johns having nothing in it worthy of note but one monument of Thomas Power, I returne to the Cathedrall, where neer the Altar, between that and the Bishops seat, observe the remaines of the two famous Bishops of this Diocess, the one being built in the wall, and the other being the statue of Bipp O Dae conserved by the Great Donah O'Brien who erected the Monument underneath to his Memory.

In black marble with an Inscrip<sup>ti</sup>on in Letters of Gould.

[Here is drawn a mural tablet of two stages, surmounted by an obelisk, crowned by a flaming heart with the following inscriptions.]

BARNARDUS IACET  
HIC EN ADAMVS  
EPISCOPUS OLIM  
OMNIA NON VIDIT  
SOLOMONIS AT  
OMNIA VANA.

*Sufficient God did give me  
which I spent  
I little borrowed and as  
little lent  
I left them whom I lov'd e-  
nough in store  
Increast this Bishoprick  
Reliev'd the Poor.*

NEMO MIHI TUMBAM  
STATUAT DE MARMO

[Here is drawn the recumbent effigy of a Bishop, robed and mitred.]

HÆC EST EFFIGIES REVERENDISSIMI VIRI CORNELII ODAE QUONDAM EPISCO-  
PI LIMERICENSIS QVI AD MONUMENTUM HOC NOVUM EPISCOPORUM LYMERICENSIV  
AD PERPETUANDAM MEMORIAM ET HONOREM TANTI PRÆSULIS TRANSLATUS  
FUIT UT HIC CUM FRATRIBUS SUIS REQUIESCERET XIV DIE IUNII AN°. DNÏ  
MDC XXI.

REMOTUS HUC FUIT SUMPTIBUS NOBILISSIMI HEROIS DONATI  
COMITIS THOMONLE TUNC HONORATISSIMI PRÆSIDENTIS  
PROVINCIÆ MOMONIÆ.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cornelius O'Dea was one of the most eminent of Limerick's prelates; he was consecrated A. D. 1400, and resigned the See of Limerick in 1427. For an account of his life and actions, his splendour and munificence, his mitre, crozier, and seal, see Lenihan's "History of Limerick." The monument exists; but the effigy suffered the fate of all the effigies during the wars which desolated Limerick in the seventeenth century. O'Dea was of the race of Clancullen, and re-

lated to the royal house of O'Brien. Hence the care bestowed upon his monument by Donat O'Brien, Lord President of Munster—a care which has been continued to our own day by the O'Brien family, as it is only within the last few years that the Hon. Robert O'Brien, brother of Lord Inchiquin, expended a sum of money in renewing and gilding the inscription on the tomb, and in otherwise securing the monument from danger and decay.

That which is cutt off by the narrownes or obscurity of the upper draught is thus in its proper character.

SUFFICIENT GOD DID GIVE ME WHICH I SPENT,  
I LITTLE BORROW'D AND AS LITTLE LENT  
I LEFT THEM WHOM I LOV'D, ENOUGH IN STORE  
INCREAST THIS BISHOPRICK RELEIV'D THE POOR.

NEMO MIHI TUMBAM STATUAT DE MARMORE FAXIT  
URNULA EPISCOPULO SATIS SATIS ISTA PUSILLA PUSILLO  
ANGLI QUIS VIVUS FUERAM ET TESTENTUR HYBERNI  
CÆLICOLI QUIS SIM DEFUNCTUS TESTIFICENTUR.

This Inscriptiōn relates not to this Tombstone but y<sup>e</sup> last monument of Bishop Barnard Adams, being the last but one.<sup>1</sup>

This Tombstone<sup>2</sup> is seen adjoining to that of Dean Creagh within the Ballustrade and between the Altar and the monument of the Earle of Thomond.

[Here is drawn a tombstone with a floreated calvary cross, on either side of which are shields of arms; that on the dexter side bearing three lions passant gardant for O'Brien, that on the sinister a chevron between three Irish brogues<sup>3</sup> for Arthure.]

These armes are given by the great O'Briens.

These armes are given by the name of Arthur heretofore a considerable family of this Town, great Benefactors to their Church.

The ruines of their mansion house is seen in y<sup>e</sup> street not farr from y<sup>e</sup> church, with a curious well wrought door case in black marble & the same Armes which are seen on the top of a Buttres, at y<sup>e</sup> east end of St. Maries.

On the outside of the right Isle going up to the Altar, unto which is lately affixed a stair case to go up to the Gallery and Organs, is obscured by the sayd staircase a very ancient Monument adjoining to the Wall, with this Inscription under the Armes on the top, in Roman Capitall Letters.

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Bernard Adams's monument is just over the tomb of Bishop O'Dea, and it was also defaced during the civil wars; there is no effigy remaining, but the inscription exists. Adams was advanced to the see in 1604; he was well informed, and compiled "The Little Black Book" of Limerick, which is in the possession of the Registrar of the diocese. He made an abstract of the property of the See from the ancient record, the "Black Book;" or, "Liber Niger," of which a description is given in Lenihan's "History of Limerick;" the abstract, which is in the handwriting of Bishop Adams, is in the possession also of the Registrar of the diocese.

<sup>2</sup> I have referred to this tombstone in note <sup>1</sup>, p. 433; it may have been the monument of an ancient bishop of the see.

<sup>3</sup> What Dineley quaintly and erroneously designates by the name of Irish brogues are none other than three clariions, the arms of the once great Arthur family of Limerick, and are engraved on many ancient and comparatively modern tombstones in St. Mary's Cathedral. The monument described by Dineley exists in the identical place to this day. The legend in old raised English characters above the shield, is simply *Thomas Artur*; the final *e* is broken off. The Arthur family were about 800 years connected with Limerick.

LUMNIA [*Lumina?*] QUÆ LECTOR TUA CERNUNT HISCE JOHANNI  
MURIS SCULPTA SACRIS QUADRANT INSIGNIA GAWE.<sup>1</sup>✠

Coming out of the Quire on the right hand adjoining to the uppermost Pillar upon a Grave Stone of two foot square is this read

FIFTEEN YEARS A MAYD, ONE YEER A WIFE  
TWO MONTHS A MOTHER, THEN I LEFT THIS LIFE  
THREE MONTHS AFTER ME MINE OFFSPRING DID REMAIN  
NOW EARTH TO EARTH WEE ARE RETURN'D AGAIN.<sup>2</sup>

Now to leave the sacred and come to the prophane buildings the first and most frequented which offered itself was the

EXCHANG, a walk so called, over which in a chamber of the whole length thereof the city coön Counsell meet, this was the Guift, and built at the sole Charges of W<sup>m</sup>. York at the time of his Mayoralty, except the grounds & 70ft.

The County Court is kept in the ruines of St. Francis Abby which on Sundays is used as a conventicle, the preacher is one Bailly.

There are two faires a yeer, viz. that of St. John Baptist and St James, the latter whereof is after the manner of Bartholomew fair London and continues a fortnight, during which time no arrest can be made in the Town for debt, in signal whereof a white Glove is hung out at the Prison.

The Present Bipp of this Diocess is the Right Reverend Father [in] God, Dr. Simon Digby of that noble family whereof was the late Earle of Bristol, who besides the possessing of all good Qualities belonging to that sacred charge and Profession, limns and draws in little to admiration.

The Revered the Dean of Limerick is Dr. Hind a worthy Divine once of Brazen Nose Colledge in the University of Oxford.

The Family of the ARTHURES also beare Gules thus viz. a Cheveron between three Irish brogues Or. The pulling off a mans shoe seemeth to have been a note of infamy as Moses Deut: 25 where if a man happen to dye without issue then his next kinsman should marry his wife & raise up to his brother a name among the Israelites, which if he refuse to do, then upon complaint by her made to the Elders, he was warned before them, if then he refused to marry her, then came the Woman to him in the presence of the Elders & pull'd off his shoo and did spitt



<sup>1</sup> i. e. Galloway. This, the Galloway monument, is of black marble, and was one of the most exquisite specimens of canopied mediæval work in the cathedral. The shafts and pillars and canopies remain, but the inscription has been

terribly battered and defaced. For an account of this ancient Limerick family, see Lenihan's "History of Limerick," and Sir Bernard Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland."

<sup>2</sup> Of this monument there is no trace.

in his face & say as in Deuteronomy 25. The Shoe is a note of Progression fitt for Travellers. In y<sup>e</sup> scripture it is taken for Expediçō as Psal : 60. And proceeding to Idumea I will cast my shoe over it.<sup>1</sup>

Here is also in the North East part of the Town a fair Tanyard<sup>2</sup> in the ruines of an Abbey.

DROUMCORE is a castle so called in the middle of the Irish Town, which took its name from its scituation, upon a rising back or tump of ground, Droum signifying, back, & Core *odd*, frō the name of y<sup>e</sup> first founder, of whose name w<sup>ch</sup> was [blank] they could find not one other among the Brittaines at y<sup>e</sup> conquest of this Kingdome under Strongbow, so that they nam'd him *Core* w<sup>ch</sup> signifieth odd. Att the same time came over one *Stapylton*, which was a very remarkable forwarder of the conquest, and the natives being at a loss how to Irish that name, they nam'd him *Gaule Duff* w<sup>ch</sup> is black English, of whose family are at this day by that name.<sup>3</sup>

THE MANUFACTURE.—The ordinary Traffique is Frize, Corne, Cattle, Rape, Hides, Tallow, Beanes, Barley, Salmon, Butter<sup>4</sup> which they transport for France, Spayne, and Holland.

<sup>1</sup> The monument of the Arthurs may be seen on the top of the buttress on the east side of the cathedral; but the "Irish brogues" are none other than the clarions referred to in note 3, p. 437. The family tomb of the Arthurs is immediately below the monument, near the eastern wall of the cathedral.

<sup>2</sup> This tanyard, which is yet in existence, was first established soon after the suppression of the abbeyes and monasteries by a member of the Sexten family, as we learn from Father Moony's MSS., preserved in the Burgundian Library, Brussels. The site on which it was formed belonged to the great Franciscan Abbey, and the locality to this day goes by the name of "The Abbey." In the reign of James I. "The Abbey" was constituted part and parcel of the county of Limerick; a county court house was erected in it, as we have already seen in note, p. 433; and the voters of the Abbey voted at county elections as of the barony of Pobble Brien. The tanyard now belongs to a Mr. O'Donnell.

<sup>3</sup> Dineley calls this castle "Droumcore," and gives it a name and a derivation which I believe to be apocryphal. In the Arthure MSS., some of which were written sixty years before Dineley made his tour, the castle, which was then in existence, is stated to have been called Thomcore; it is so called in White's MSS., and in Ferrar; and it was built

in A. D. 1400, according to the Arthur MSS., by one Thomas Balbeyne, or Corre, a citizen of Limerick, and given by him, according to his will, which is preserved in the Arthure MSS., to the corporation (provided a brother of his, who then resided in Bristol, should not return to Limerick), on consideration that prayers should be said for the repose of his (Thomas Balbeyne's) soul: these facts appear in Lenihan's "History of Limerick." This castle existed up to twenty years before the close of the last century, when a market house was built on the site; but in some years afterwards, even the market house was removed, and nothing now tells, except tradition, where this famous castle had stood.

<sup>4</sup> The traffic in butter continues; if not to France and Spain and Holland—to England. Of salmon the abundance is enormous; but the citizens justly complain that its sale has become a monopoly, which well-nigh excludes them from the slightest participation in the benefits of the most prolific and profitable salmon fishery in Ireland—we may add, in Europe—and one of the most ancient. The salmon weir has been an object for ages past of royal grants, inquisitions, leases, &c.; and in more recent years, of extensive and expensive litigation between the successors of the ancient fishermen of Limerick and Mr. Malcomson, of Portlaw, who purchased Mr. Gabbett's



They come from Dublin to Limerick for Canary.

The Salmon Weire out of Town, having a Castle without timber or nayle in the middle of the river : here the custome is to grant tickets for salmon gratis to all strangers who will eat them upon the place, this the Corporaçon is obliged to, though they set it for 200l p annũ.<sup>1</sup>

Quarries of black marble are in such plenty about the Town, y<sup>t</sup> Castle, Cittadel, Walls, Bridges, houses, other buildings, are form'd therewith, and it servs for pavement to the streets.<sup>2</sup>

The Inns of the best accommodaçon are at Mr. Francis Whitte-  
mares, the signe of the Globe, and at one Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Allens in the  
same street, att both w<sup>ch</sup> places is a better draught of Claret, though  
not so great, as in most Taverns of London.<sup>3</sup>

Their chieftest Importaçon are Wines, Salt, Madder, Hops, but  
the best of the latter come out of England.

From Norway Deal boards.

interest in the lease of the weir, which he held from the corporation, and with which weir a "several fishery" from the weir to a distance of three miles westward of the Shannon waters has been judicially established in an appeal to the House of Lords. The castle on the Great Lax weir has been a frequent object of attack and defence in Cromwell's wars, and in those of William III. and James II. It is quite true that in the reign of Charles II. the freemen of Limerick were empowered to obtain salmon; each freeman received one fish once a year; but he was compelled to discuss its merits, otherwise to eat the salmon, in the castle.

<sup>1</sup> A custom more honoured in the observance than in the breach, and thoroughly reasonable, not only because the aldermen of the corporation thereby hospitably admitted strangers to partake of this excellent fish, but because they thereby recognised a gracious exception to their monopolist right to this free gift of nature.

<sup>2</sup> The quarries at Garryowen, Altamira, Rossbrien, Ballysimon, &c., produce very fine black marble, and limestone, with which many of the buildings of modern Limerick have been constructed. The fronts of the houses referred to by Dineley have been faced with red brick since the commencement of the last century, when too the gables were reconstructed after the Dutch fashion, and several of them retain the quaint architectural peculiarity to this

day. Among the most perfect and beautiful of the more recent uses of the Limerick stone, or as it may be called, marble, are the buildings of St. John's Catholic Cathedral, the Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, the Convent, Orphanage, and Church of the Sisters of Mercy at Mount St. Vincent, &c. Mr. Barry, the architect of the Westminster Palace, was in treaty some years ago with the late Mr. Staunton—the then proprietor of the Ballysimon quarries—in reference to the supply of marble from Ballysimon, but for some cause the negotiation fell through. The Catholic Cathedral of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been partially faced with, if not built of Ballysimon marble.

<sup>3</sup> From very early times Limerick has been celebrated for its wines. An inquisition taken in the reign of James I. shows how the merchants of Limerick complained of the oppressions and piracies to which the ships which conveyed their wines from Spain were subjected at the hands of the petty chieftains who inhabited either shore of the Shannon, from Loop Head to Cratloe, and who levied black mail *ad libitum* on every ship that carried wines to the city. Francis Whittamore was mayor of Limerick in 1682; and Whittamore's Castle, in Mary-street, is worthy of the attention of the antiquarian. We may observe that to this day certain residents of London send to certain wine merchants of Limerick for hampers of crusty old port.

That which is further observeable in y<sup>e</sup> Salmon Weire above named is, that the castle or watch house belonging to it, hath neither Timber nor nayle in it.

In the hands of the curious of this Town was lately an Elk's head found in a marle pitt in the river Shannon of a prodigious largeness. The Horns whereof had one Palm distant from the other ten foot and half, and each palme was 20 inches over; these hornes were fixed to the head, and some of the Teeth in it. The Beams were by computation about 25 inches round.

One Thomas Phelps the Quaker is sayd to have sent one hence into England of 14 foot wide, found in a marle pitt in the County of Tipperary, where several are found supposed to have bin there ever since the Flood, because no History takes any notice of their ever having seen any such beast living in this Kingdome.<sup>1</sup>

The Distinction of this city into English and Irish Town hath bin ever since the Conquest and first reduction in the Reign of Henry II<sup>d</sup>. when the English took to themselves the best of the town, wall'd it in, and excluded the natives: yet those very English in process of time have degenerated into meer Irish and have forfeited their estates as such, one whereof was Brennah w<sup>ch</sup> signifieth Welsh, and whose monument is before men<sup>c</sup>oned in St. Munchions Church.

The Water Gate leading out of the English Town to the county Court, which is sett up in the Ruines of an Abbey, is inconsiderable, with a little niche over it whereon I suppose stood a small Image of St. James, because of this wrote thereon.

SANCTE JACOBE

DEFENDE NOS AB HOSTE.

HIC BELLONA TONAT SEDET HIC ASTREA RENASCENS

HAC PIETAS AD AQUAS, AC SACRA PANDIT ITER

ANNO DOMINI MDC. XL VII.

R. R. CAROLI DOMINIC FANNING PRÆTORE

DAVID CREAGH ET JACOBO SEXTON VICEC.<sup>2</sup>

This Gate is at the end of Bonfield lane.

D. Fanning held out this Town against Ireton Cromwells son in law, for which he was hanged at his own door & his house is demolished to this day.

Memorandum, Dominic Fanning was Mayor of this city in the

<sup>1</sup> The skeletons of fossil deer continue to be found at Ballycullane Bog, within eight miles of the city; and a Mr. Hinchy has recently sold some admirable specimens to Lord Powerscourt, &c. Lough Gur, within eight miles of the city, has

offered several specimens of fossil deer, elks, &c.

<sup>2</sup> A small fragment of this inscription was preserved in the front of one of the houses near Mass-lane, in "The Abbey." Vicec. stands for *Vicecomites*, Sheriffs.

first year of the Rebellion in England, A<sup>o</sup>. Dñi 1641, and about the year 52, when this city was taken by the Usurping Power, he was condemn'd to be hang'd by Ireton who beseig'd it, and who from such a certain day that he offered them good condicōns for y<sup>e</sup> surrender thereof, he excepted, of the chiefest Persons that opposed the surrender, each day one to forfeit life and estate, whereof y<sup>e</sup> said Fanning was one who was executed: upon the same score also underwent the same fate Major G<sup>ra</sup>l Robert, Robert Purcell, S<sup>t</sup>. Geoffrey Galloway Barronet was excepted but made his escape. But the Bipp of Emely was executed, the Bipp of Limerick for the time being, Geoffrey Baron Barrest<sup>r</sup> at Law, Dr. Higgins Doctor of Physick, who had a pardon sent him but too late, Thomas Stretch, then Mayor of Limerick.<sup>1</sup>

Y<sup>e</sup> *Sextons* are of a family which for its fidelity to the Crown of England in the time of Henry the eight, in discovering a Rebellion to the L<sup>r</sup><sup>a</sup> Lieutenant, and preventing the delivery up of this Town to the enemy, got a very considerable Estate, and Priviledges above others who keep them to this day viz. To have Precedency of the Bipp and all the civil Magistrates here except the Mayor, to have two votes in common Councill.<sup>2</sup> The sherriff James Sexton in the last Inscriptiōn on the other side this leafe is of the same family, though not in a direct line.<sup>3</sup>

No Mayor is made without the approbacon of the Lord Lieutenant.<sup>4</sup>

Their custome is to shut up the gates at 9 in the evening in winter, and at 10 in summer delivering the keyes to y<sup>e</sup> Governor, and to open in the mornings at four in summer and seven in winter.

The keyes of the city Gates at night are never trusted any where but in the house of the Governor with a guard also upon them.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, called "An Aphorismical Discovery of Treasonable Faction," gives some extraordinary particulars of the concealment, capture, sufferings and judicial murder of Dominick Fanning and his fellow-citizens at the hands of Ireton's soldiers. Lenihan's "History of Limerick" throws a good deal of light on the terrible doings of these eventful times.

<sup>2</sup> See the printed "State Papers." Archdall adds, that it was customary for the Mayor and Corporation to wait on the head of the Sexten family on the first day of salmon taking, and to present him with the first salmon taken in their weir at Parteen.

<sup>3</sup> The first of the Sexten family was Edmund, who was a sewer in the King's (Henry VIII.) chamber; he is said to

have been descended from the ancient Thomond family of Sesnan—he was sent over to Ireland on the suppression of the abbeys, and well did he perform his behests to the royal devastator by whom he was commissioned and largely rewarded. He was a man of bravery and ability; he wrote a Chartulary, &c., which is preserved in the British Museum, and which is like, in many respects, the Arthure MS., in the possession of the writer of these notes. His preservation of Limerick from a meditated attack by Lord Leonard Grey is described in Lenihan's "History."

<sup>4</sup> This was the case under the "New Rules" issued for the government of the corporation in the reign of Charles II.

<sup>5</sup> Dr. J. W. Geary, J. P., is said to be in possession of one of these keys, which,

The Houses [of] most of this city are tall built with black unpolisht marble with partition walls some of 5 foot thick, and have Battlements on the top, and the best Cellars, for so many, of any city in England or Ireland.

The Tholsel Court<sup>1</sup> is a fair Building with this Inscriptiōn on the outside at the end.

EXTITIT E RUINIS HOC ÆDIFICIUM  
THEMIDI SACRUM ANNO CHRISTI  
MDCLXIV REGISQUE CAROLI  
SECUNDI XVI.  
PRÆTORE RADOLPHO WILSON  
MILITE.

Carrying also this Inscriptiōn on the side in Roman Capital Letters.

ECCE BIPARTITA DOMUS HÆC SUFFULTA COLUMNIS  
OCCUPAT ALMA GELLIS IMA SUPERNA THEMIS  
PUBLICIS EXPENSIS  
JORDANUS ROCHE PRÆTORE  
CIVITATIS  
ANNO SALUTIS MDCXL.

The lower part of this Structure is upon arches, and was design'd for an Exchange and the upper part for the Town Court.<sup>2</sup>

Out at St. Johns Gate a mile distant are seen the ruines of a fair Castle built by the s<sup>d</sup> Roche, and burnt by Ireton or y<sup>e</sup> Lord Inchiquin in the seige when he lay down before Limerick, there have escaped about it the fairest Orchards in the Countrey.

The City Walls<sup>3</sup> are fair and strong with a pav'd walk thereon as are those of Shrewsbury and Chester in England, with addition of some Bastions Bulwarks and Fortificatiōn carrying some Inscriptiōns thereon as namely on that part of the Walk which adjoines to the right side of the aforementioned Mongrett Gate in Roman Capitalls.

HANC PROPUGNACULI MOLEM AD HOSTILES  
IMPETUS PROPULSANDOS EXCITATAM TABULATO  
STRAVIT FASTIGIUMQUE IMPOSUIT FRANCISCUS  
FANNING. PRÆTOR MDLXLV. ET  
IM. VICECOMITES. P.D.M.

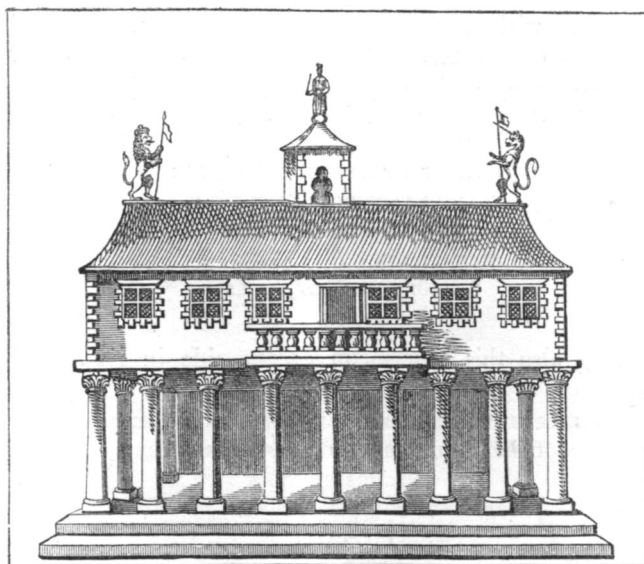
when shown by him to Chubb, of London, surprise was expressed by that celebrated locksmith at the beauty and complexity of the workmanship.

<sup>1</sup> For Dineley's sketch of the Tholsel, see next page.

<sup>2</sup> The city gaol, in Mary-street, was built on the ruins of the Tholsel; and

the gaol itself may now be said to be a ruin; the roof is off, while the lower portion is occupied by a nailor's forge, and a miscellaneous shop, in which one Michael Moloney frequently exhibits some literary and artistic treasures.

<sup>3</sup> Of the city walls we have already written in note <sup>2</sup>, p. 426.



Upon the Citty Wall on the left side y<sup>e</sup> Mongrett Gate in the Walk is also read

CAROLO REGNANTE  
 PETRO CREAGH PRÆTORE  
 HUIC MURI PROPUGNACULO TAGGE  
 . . . . . BUS HIC COMMUNITI  
 SUNT  
 ANNO. R: s: MDCXLIII.<sup>1</sup>

The Anciente Lanes and Streets of this city are, for the most part, Castle<sup>2</sup> building, each Inhabitant having been so affraid of his neighbour, that many partition Walls are six foot thick.<sup>3</sup>

Managh â Grady which signifieth Emanuel â Grady an under receiver of some chief Rents to the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>bl</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Thomond gave a Guinney towards the founding of the tenour Bell in S<sup>t</sup> Maryes Limerick called Thomond Bell on purpose to perpetuate his name, and that this Inscrip<sup>c</sup>on might be cast thereon, which is

<sup>1</sup> Of this inscription there is no trace.

<sup>2</sup> Limerick used to be styled "a city of castles." Each of these fortalices became a stronghold whenever the outer walls of the town were taken.

<sup>3</sup> The walls of the houses in the Englishtown and Irishtown are very thick; but it is improbable that they were so built for the reason advanced by Dineley.

seen at this day, in as choice termes as was that of Counsellor Stretch in the Church.

NOBLE MR. GRADY FOR THE LOVE HE DOTH OW  
UNTO THE BELL CALLED THOMOND  
A GUINNEY DID BESTOW.

It was usuall in old times, and some of later date though ancient quality make their own monuments living.<sup>1</sup> As the present R<sup>t</sup>. Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry Earle of Thomond himself who lately erected his, and putt up the remaines of the marble gilded Effigies of his Hon<sup>ble</sup> Ancest<sup>rs</sup>. (defaced in the time of the late wars of Ireland & the Rebells) to preserve their memory, page [     ].

Those that living, do build their own Tombs, would (without doubt) lay this charge upon whom they intrust with their Wills; and employ their last dayes altogether in the Service of God, if they did not in their life time see, by others that heires and Executors chiefly bury the memory and honour of the dead with the corps: slighting their fidelity to the dead. Concerning this an ancient Inscriptiō before the general conflagraciō was seen painted against the wall of St Edmonds parish church in Lumbard street London thus

<sup>1</sup> This.

Man the behobynth ofte to have yis<sup>1</sup> in minde

<sup>2</sup> That. <sup>3</sup> Thine.

But<sup>2</sup> thow gebeth wyth yin<sup>3</sup> hond yat<sup>2</sup> sall thow fynd  
For Widowes be slofull, and Chyldren beth onkynde  
Executors beth covetous and kepe all yat yey fynd  
If any body ask wher the deddys goodys becam.

<sup>4</sup> They answer.

Yey ansquer<sup>4</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Virgin.

So God me help and Halidam,<sup>5</sup>

He died a pore man

Yin k

<sup>6</sup> Think on this.

on

yis<sup>6</sup>

Upon these monuments they used to engrave such like sentences to this effect

FALLAX SÆPE FIDES, TESTATAQUE VOTA PERIBUNT  
CONSTITUES TUMULUM, SI SAPIES IPSE TUUM.

OR

CERTA DIES NULLI, MORS CERTA, INCERTA SEQUENTUM  
CURA, LOCET TUMULUM QUI SAPIT IPSE SIBI.

Ending for the most part with, Vivus sibi posuit, Vivus fieri fecit;

<sup>1</sup> Witness the monument set up by Cox, Archbishop of Cashel (to which see he had been translated from Ossory),

in the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; not forgetting the satiric epitaph *affiché* to it during his life.

Se vivo fecit ; Vivus fecit ; Vivus faciendum curavit, Vivus hoc sibi fecit monumentum.

Some conclude monuments of their own erection with Sibi et conjugi, sibi conjugi & liberis, sibi et posteris.

And others who would have none other entomb'd therein have thus : Hoc monumentum hæredes non sequuntur, or, Rogo per deos superos inferosque ossa nostra ne violes.

Half a mile out of Limerick on the Thomond side on the side of the Causeway is a stone with this Inscriptiō in Roman Capitall Letters thus

THIS PAVEMENT WAS WHOLY ENDED  
AT THE CHARGES OF THE CORPORA-  
TION  
JAMES WHITE FITZ JAMES  
ESQR. MAYOR A<sup>O</sup>. DOM.  
MDCXXXVIII.

He beareth Argent Trefoyles slipped sables 2. and 1. by the name of Vanderlure.<sup>1</sup>

[Here is drawn a blank mural tablet, surmounted by a shield charged with arms of Vanderleur, as above, impaling Fitzgerald, a chevron Ermine; crest, a forearm holding a star or mullet.]

HERE LIETH MARTHA  
WIFE TO GILES VANDER-  
LURE ESQ<sup>r</sup>. who died y<sup>e</sup>.  
28 day of January 1678.  
in the 40<sup>th</sup> year of her age  
daughter of y<sup>e</sup> reverend John  
Fitzgerald late Dean of Cork  
her Mother was Katherine  
Boyle Daughter to y<sup>e</sup> most Re-  
verend Richard Boyle Arch-  
bishop of Tuam She had issue  
8 sons & 7 daughters.

<sup>1</sup>Giles Vanderleur appears to have been the father of that Giles Vandeleur who first projected the County Infirmary,

which was situated in "The Abbey," without the walls. There is no trace of the monument.

(To be continued.)